

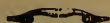
LIBRARY

RURAL DISTRICT OF HAILSHAM

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for the year

1945



W. GILLITT, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Original on
2119/10.000

LIBRARY

Hailsham Rural District
Council
Public Health Department,
Courtlandt,
Hailsham.

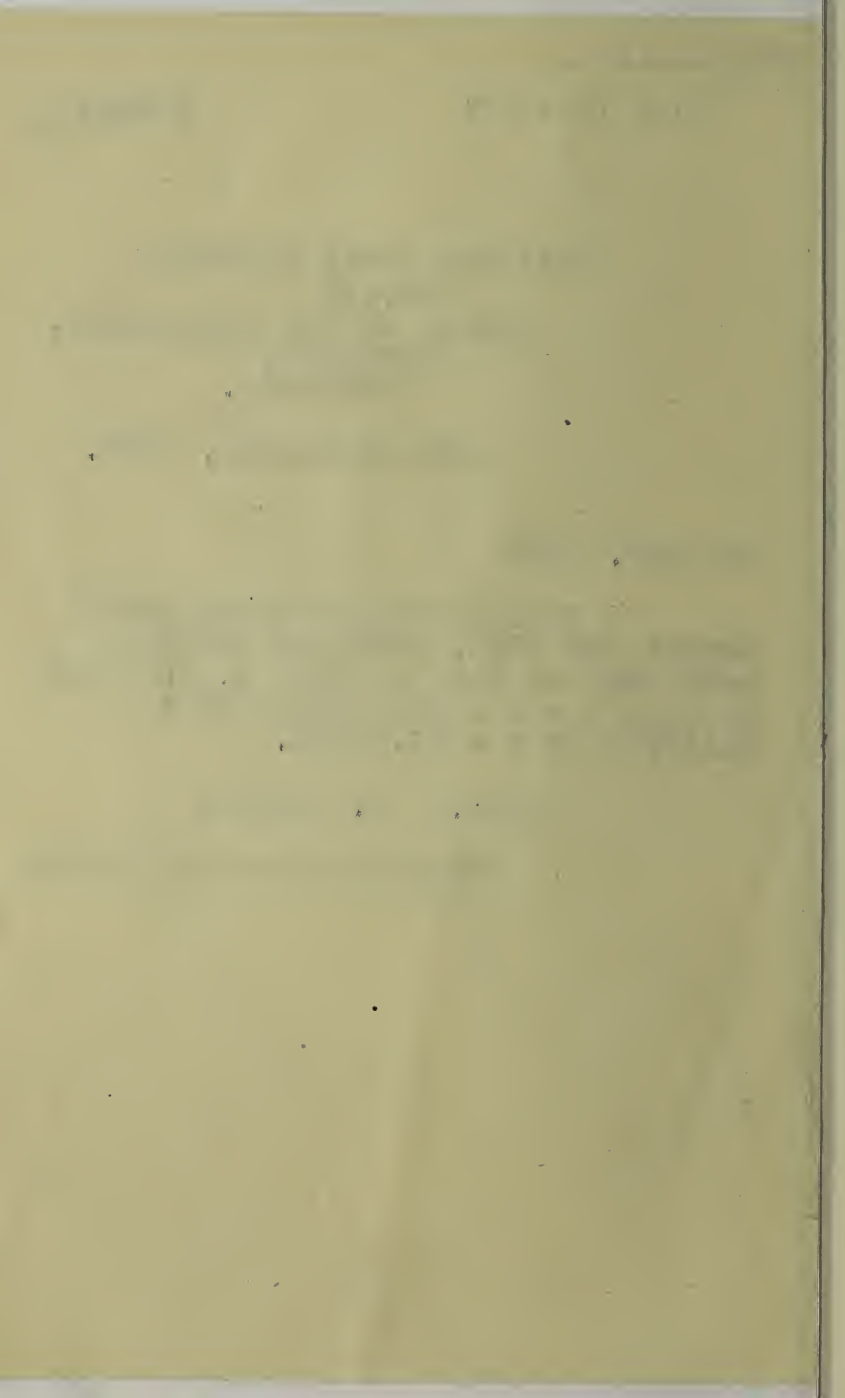
10th September, 1946.

Our Ref. 22/C

With reference to my Annual
Report for 1945, will you kindly
note that on Page 3, line 2, Children
of ages 1 - 5 years should read
children of 1 - 15 years.

(Sgd.) W. Gillitt

Medical Officer of Health



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,
1945.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Hailsham Rural
District Council.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1945.

Although in the early part of the year the Country was still engaged in War, and during the later months it was dealing with the no less difficult problems of Peace, there was no apparent deterioration in the general health of the community.

There was, however, a sharp epidemic of Measles, during which 286 notifications were received, and the incidence of Scarlet Fever remained much the same as in the previous year ; apart from this the incidence of infectious disease remained at a low level.

Two cases of indigenous Malaria occurred at East Dean during the late summer months, and certain measures recommended by the Assistant Malaria Officer of the Ministry of Health were carried out, in order to prevent the breeding of *Anopheles Maculipennis* in a pond in the vicinity, and also to prevent any mosquitoes which may enter the house during the present year being infected.

It is hoped by the measures adopted that even if the two children and their father, who presumably was the source of infection, should have relapses, the transmission of the disease to others will be prevented.

It is very encouraging to be able to record, after five years of systematic and intensive immunisation of children under 15 years, that no civilian case of Diphtheria was notified in the District during the year.

The number of children who completed a course of inoculation during the year was 616, comprising 519 under 5 years and 97 from 5 - 15 years.

The majority of the school children—i.e. the group 5 - 15 years—have been immunised and little remains to be achieved in this group, except to urge parents who have refused the treatment previously to consent when the child enters school.

The emphasis is laid now on the immunisation of the infants of 9 months to 1 year. In November the Minister of Health issued a Circular, 193/45, placing the primary responsibility for the immunisation of infants and children under school age on the Welfare Authority as from January 1st, 1946.

In this District the arrangements for immunisation of this group continues to give satisfactory results. 519 children under 5 years were immunised in 1945, the figure for 1944 being 306. An estimate of the percentage of such children immunised on the District Nurses Registers was again made. Of the 15 Nurses concerned in this District, 12 have returned the figures requested. The total percentage of children 1 - 5 years immunised from these 12 areas is 90%, the figure for the whole area in 1944 being 79%. These figures exclude the children who are not on the Nurses registers, but they represent the constant active efforts on the part of the nurse to get the children immunised.

Monthly clinics are held in Hailsham and Polegate and in other areas when necessary. Transport is provided in necessary cases to the central clinics.

It was not found possible to offer a Schick Test in every case owing to shortage of staff, but during the year 239 children were Schick Tested and the percentage of satisfactory results remained at 99%.

For the same reason 'refresher doses' lapsed during the last part of the year; the total number given from January to September 30th was 199. Some reaction does occur after refresher doses, although the dose given has been decreased, but the reaction is not enough to cause serious concern.

Since the immunisation scheme started at the beginning of 1941, 6,098 children of ages 1-5 years have been immunised in the district.

Dr. E. M. Douglas has done excellent work during the last five years in organising and carrying out the scheme; she has been enthusiastic and untiring in her efforts throughout, and deserves to be commended on the results she has achieved.

The systematic Rural Housing Survey was commenced during the year. Unfortunately, owing to the amount of time it was necessary to devote to the inspection of houses with a view to requisition, considerable interruptions in the work were unavoidable and progress in consequence was not as rapid as we had hoped.

However, by the end of the year 13 parishes, comprising 764 houses of a rateable value of £20 or less, were dealt with.

It is worthy of note that the number of houses in Category I, i.e. satisfactory in all respects, was remarkably low and the number in the lower categories very high, so that there will be a large programme of drastic reconstruction or demolition as soon as sufficient houses to replace them are available.

The reconditioning of houses was rendered difficult owing to shortage of materials and labour, but on the whole considerable progress was made.

Overcrowding, as suggested in my last report, became more acute as the year progressed, but it was impossible to do much to mitigate it in the absence of alternative accommodation.

It was not possible during the year to resume the normal procedure regarding the inspection of cowsheds and dairies and the methods of milk production, but this will be introduced as soon as the pressure of other duties permits.

Much time during the year was spent in dealing with defective water supplies, which involved numerous inspections and in many cases the delivery of water until the necessary remedial work could be carried out. Work of this kind will remain an important part of our activities until a piped supply is available for the whole district.

Mr. Chapman, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, has achieved surprisingly good results during the year in spite of the many difficulties with which he had to contend, and this was only rendered possible by dint of untiring energy and exceptional ability. He not only never spares himself, but inspires his assistants to give of their best.

Mr. L. E. Scott did valuable work after his return to Civil life and Mr. M. F. Warman returned just before the end of the year under review. Mr. Stanford performed all his duties with efficiency and energy and Mr. Clucas left the Department in October to resume his duties in the Rating Office.

Miss K. Wylie-Moore was appointed to the Health Department after the closure of the First Aid Commandant's office, and as part of her duties, assumed charge of the Diphtheria Immunisation records. Miss M. Catt continued to work well throughout the year.

As this is the last report I shall have the honour to present, I will take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help and encouragement I have always received from the Chairman and members of the Council during the thirteen years I have been in charge of the Health Department.

This will make my service with the Council a very pleasant memory to look back upon, and I shall hand over to my successor when the time comes with the greatest regret.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. G. Elliott'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'W' and a long, sweeping underline.

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	94,629
Census Population (1931)	...	...	30,392
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	10,882
Rateable Value	...	...	£265,003
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	£1,045 1s. 4d.

Population estimated to middle of year	...	34,831
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	...	14.46
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	...	38.38
Total Death Rate per 1,000 (not corrected)	...	13.75
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000	...	.06
Death Rate from Phthisis per 1,000	...	.27
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases per 1,000	...	1.85
Senile Mortality Deaths as percentage of Total Deaths (65 and over)	...	68.18

BIRTHS—Legitimate: Total, 413. Males 224, Females 189
 Illegitimate: „ 56. Males 26, Females 30

Comparative Vital Statistics.

	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality	Death Rate
Hailsham Rural	14.46	38.38	13.75
England and Wales	16.1	46	11.4

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health, D.P.H.	...	Part Time (also Acting M.O.H., Borough of Bexhill).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	Part Time (also Assistant School M.O. East Sussex County Council).
Senior Sanitary and Meat and Food Inspector	...	Whole Time.
Two Additional Sanitary Inspectors	...	Whole Time.
Two Sanitary Assistants	...	Whole Time.
Three Clerical Assistants	...	Whole Time.

Laboratory Work.

Bacteriological and Pathological specimens are forwarded to the County Laboratory, Hellingly. All water samples are examined bacterially and chemically by Mr. R. F. Wright, the County Analyst.

Ambulances.

Cases of Infectious Diseases are conveyed in Ambulances belonging to the Isolation Hospitals to which they are sent.

For accidents and sick transport, ambulance belonging to St. John Ambulance Brigade at Hailsham and ambulance belonging to the Heathfield and Waldron Ambulance Committee for Heathfield and the Northern part of the District.

Clinics.

The following Clinics are held at Hailsham in the Church Room, Victoria Road :-

1. Orthopaedic.
2. Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Ante-Natal.
4. Dental (M.C.W. and School).
5. Minor Ailments (in connection with Elementary Schools).
6. Diphtheria Immunisation.

In addition, Clinics for Diphtheria Immunisation are held in any part of the District when the numbers are sufficient to justify them.

Hospitals.

Tuberculosis. Darvell Hall Sanatorium, Robertsbridge, provided by the County Council.

Fevers. Eastbourne Isolation Hospital. When there is no accommodation here, cases are sent to one of the following Isolation Hospitals :- High Grove, East Grinstead ; Mid-Sussex, Hurstpierpoint ; or Hastings.

Smallpox. Under a joint County arrangement, to one of the Hospitals earmarked for the reception of this disease —i.e., Brede, or at Sedgebrook, Plumpton.

Venereal Diseases. Treatment at Eastbourne, Hastings, Brighton and Tunbridge Wells.

Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Age not known	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 & upwards	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	—	2	3	3	30	14	3	2	1	1	—	60
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	4	—	4	1	—	5	—	—	1	2	3	3	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Dysentery ...	—	—	2	—	—	1 ^a	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Measles ...	—	5	27	37	23	20	129	30	5	6	2	2	—	286
Whooping Cough	—	3	5	6	3	2	15	2	1	4	1	—	—	42

*Military

Cases Notified or Admitted to Hospital and Total Deaths.

Disease	Total Notified	Admitted to Hospital*	Total Deaths in Hospital*
Scarlet Fever ...	60	42	—
Diphtheria ...	1†	1	—
Pneumonia ...	23	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	—
Dysentery ...	6	3	—
Malaria ...	4	—	—
Measles ...	286	17	—
Whooping Cough ...	42	3	—

* Isolation Hospital.

† Military.

Number of Cases Removed to the Isolation Hospital each Month.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Scarlet Fever ...	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	8	8	7
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1†	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	1	7	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

† Military.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	5	5	2	—	2	2	1	—
25-35 years	6	6	—	2	—	2	—	—
35-45 years	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
45-55 years	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55-65 years	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	19	14	8	3	5	7	1	—

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supplies.

Although the District is serviced by four Water Companies there is a considerable part which is dependent upon wells, springs, and even rain water tanks. These are in the West, West-Central and North-East parts, where owing to the failure of rainfall to reach normal, the difficulties experienced in the two preceding years, in dealing with diminished and contaminated sources, were repeated. It was necessary to overcome these by chemical treatment or by an emergency scheme of delivery to householders.

The natural supply in these areas cannot therefore be regarded as satisfactory in quantity or quality, and the subject has been reviewed by the Council, which has scheduled the areas in priority units. These have been considered by the County Joint Advisory Committee on Water Supplies with a view to adopting the most rapid and economical source of main supplies to meet the needs of the respective parts.

Some progress has been made, but the financial factor appears to be the chief stumbling block to early progress.

Periodical reports have been submitted on the chemical and bacteriological purity of the main supplies, which sources are still subject to chlorination, and all have shown consistent and good results.

Samples of other old and new sources have been taken for chemical and bacteriological examinations with varying results and are included in the summary. In all cases advice was given to correct pollution or other causes of indifference and every practical step taken to press on with the extension of mains in those parts where the need has been proved.

Under the Emergency Scheme of 1943, deliveries of 122,270 galls. were made to households which were in special difficulty.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The semi-urban parts of the District in the North, Centre, South and South-East, are for the most part served by sewers, although the rapid extension of certain areas a few years ago resulted in a large number of houses being outside the sewerage areas, and soon brought the usual concomitant of nuisances and pollutions of water courses.

This subject has also been considered with the object of scheduling priority units for attention immediately the building and financial situations will permit. It is anticipated that the following areas, which have already been the subject of official enquiries and conditional approval, will be included as matters of urgency within a few months.

Victoria Road and Windmill Hill, Herstmonceux.

Polegate and Willingdon Sewage Outfall Works.

The undermentioned areas are ineffectually drained and have been represented for attention in their appropriate order in due course.

Alfriston. Wilmington. Selmeston. Hellingly.

Upper Dicker.

Rivers and Streams.

Apart from maintaining the customary vigilance against all forms of pollution, a special effort has been made to support the good work carried out by the Catchment Board and County Agricultural Committee, which have been active in assisting farmers and riparian owners to clean out ditches and watercourses, when new sources of pollution were revealed

and old ones were aggravated by the draining out of obstructed farm outlets. The County Highway Authority has also assisted in reporting connections clandestinely made with surface water drains, and it is gratifying to report that by such combined means several streams have this year been markedly improved in their purity.

Public Cleansing Schemes.

This service has been operated under exceptional difficulties owing to the worn-out condition of the vehicles, restricted staff and the call for an immediate resumption of the pre-war system of collection. Notwithstanding these hindrances, a regular collection has been maintained with a minimum of complaints."

The Council have given consideration to the need for an extension of the service to the whole district, and at the end of the year instructed a scheme to be prepared covering the 31 parishes. This was approved in principle and was submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval.

District Salvage Scheme.

This scheme instituted in 1940 has operated with successful and profitable results to the District and has resulted in the recovery of a large quantity of raw materials. The transport used in connection with the whole district was provided by one or other of the Cleansing Schemes, according to the proximity of the area to be served, suitable readjustments having been made by way of service in each respective area. During the year the total proceeds amounted to £2,561 19s. 5d.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Bakehouses.

Routine inspections of all these premises were quite impracticable, but prior attention has been given to those places used for the preparation of food.

The Summary of Inspections records the work of repair, maintenance and improvements necessary for the more hygienic execution of work carried out, and the fitting of new premises for the purpose. Some progress has been made, but the difficulty of obtaining suitable materials has naturally operated merely to serve temporary ends and many such cases will require to be reviewed within a year or two.

Housing.

Apart from the inspection of houses under the Rural Housing Survey which commenced in January, 1945, no systematic visits were possible, but much activity was devoted to the disrepair of houses which had become defective as a direct consequence of enemy action, or as a result of years of disintegration and the owners' inability to effect repairs.

The work accomplished in this direction, having regard to various limitations, has been considerable, and was greatly assisted under Official Circulars which gave priority to urgent cases.

The Rural Housing Survey, which was inaugurated as a result of the Report of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, has been proceeding slowly, owing to shortage of staff and their deflection on other pressing duties. So far the survey is confirming a serious need for houses of the working-class type, the defective and damp state of large numbers and the absence of amenities. These will be summarized in due course to form the basis of a long term replacement programme.

The nature and extent of the defects, together with the shortage of materials has made it clear that except for the more pressing cases, the Schedule of Work necessary to restore large numbers to a habitable state must result in most cases in postponement till the end of the Survey, and this, it is anticipated, will be some time in 1948.

Overcrowding.

Many cases have been reported and investigated. Only in few instances has it been possible to alleviate or abate the conditions. In the majority of cases it has arisen through the marriage of sons or daughters, whose families have been domiciled at the homes of their parents-in-law, and the rapid demobilisation of Service personnel has naturally aggravated these conditions with little hope of improvement until new houses are available.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Milk Examination and Supervision.

In spite of the innumerable and special duties carried out by the Department, the supervision of Cowsheds and Dairies and Retail premises has been carried out whenever possible.

In addition to Sediment Tests, which number 81, 122 samples were obtained for Bacteriological, Chemical and Reductase Tests.

The following table gives detailed results. In all cases the owners were advised of the results of the tests, and although this policy has proved to be a successful step towards improving the quality of milk, it must be stated that the very large number of producers in this district makes it quite impossible adequately to carry out this important duty. This can be better appreciated by a comparison between the milk produced in any given area and the number of samples taken therefrom.

It must be recognized, however, that many prohibitions incidental to control, wartime curtailment and labour difficulties, have been major factors in increasing the difficulties of enforcing requirements and maintaining strict supervision, and it is gratifying to be able to report that the quality has been generally maintained at a fairly satisfactory standard, and that no cases of milk borne disease have occurred throughout the year.

Food Inspection.

The inspection of foodstuffs which had deteriorated through long storage and was released for public use was maintained, and large numbers of swine slaughtered for farmers and cottagers under permits were examined. Details of this activity are given in the Summary, together with the principal causes of rejection where found to be unfit for consumption.

A feature of this work has been the improvement called for in connection with the storage of tinned and perishable foods, such as removal from dampness, heat from sun and boilers, or other adverse influences, and it can be confidently asserted that this policy has arrested the deterioration of considerable quantities of foodstuffs.

An examination of the list of meat and miscellaneous foodstuffs given below shows that the causes were mainly due to long storage under unsuitable conditions or damage and it is gratifying to report that in very few instances was condemnation due to infestation by rodent or parasitic pests.

<i>Total number of animals inspected</i>	...	...	142
(Bovines - 1 Sheep - 1 Pigs - 140)			

<i>Total weight of carcasses inspected</i>	32,602 lbs.
--	-----	-----	-------------

<i>Total weight of unsound meat with-held</i>	499 lbs.
---	-----	-----	----------

Tuberculosis.

2 Pigs Heads	...	...	60 lbs.
2 Mesenteries and Spleens	...	...	10 "
1 Liver	...	...	10 "
1 Chuck of Beef	...	...	2 " 82 lbs.

Bone Taint.

Beef	273 lbs.
------	-----	-----	----------

Putrefaction.

Bacon	28 lbs
-------	-----	-----	--------

Decomposition.

15 Pigeon Carcasses	...	...	25 lbs.
1 Portion of Ham	...	...	5½ "
1 Bovine Lungs	...	...	8 "
1 Bovine Head and Tongue	...	...	25 " 63½ lbs.

Purulent Abscess.

1 Forequarter (less shoulder) Lamb			8½ lbs.
------------------------------------	--	--	---------

Bruising and Congestion.

Portion of Beef	44 lbs.
-----------------	-----	-----	---------

TOTAL	...	499 lbs.
-------	-----	----------

Miscellaneous Unsound Food dealt with by this Department.

Quantity	Description	Weight	
235 tins	Evaporated and Dried Milk	213 lbs.	
269 "	Baked Beans	269 "	
25 "	Casserole Steak	25 "	
27 "	Luncheon Meat	53¾ "	Deterioration,
8 "	Sausage Meat	12 "	decomposition,
14 "	Chopped Ham	37 "	fermentation,
155 "	Fish	75½ "	rancidity,
13 "	Soups	15 "	mould and other
24 "	Peas	24 "	forms of impair-
102 "	Corned Beef	197¼ "	ment and
6 "	Cocoa	3¾ "	unsoundness.

Quantity	Description	Weight	
21 tins	Pork and Beans ...	37 lbs.	
1 tin	Golden Syrup ...	2 "	
1 "	Fruit ...	2 "	
20 "	M. and V. Rations	15 "	
4 jars	Marmalade ...	4 "	
4 "	Paste, Potted Meat, etc.	1 "	
95 "	Jams ...	95 "	
9 "	Piccalilli ...	9 "	Deterioration,
2 "	Mincemeat ...	2 "	Decomposition,
1422	Oranges ...	474 "	fermentation,
15 lbs.	Butter ...	15 "	rancidity,
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Margarine ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	mould and other
$10\frac{1}{2}$ "	Cheese ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$ "	forms of impair-
3 "	Chocolate ...	3 "	ment and
41 pkts.	Pudding Mixture...	41 "	unsoundness.
9 "	Wheat Flakes ...	9 "	
10 bags	Spring Greens ...	560 "	
1 "	Onions ...	56 "	
10 "	Potatoes ...	1,120 "	
1 lb.	Rolled Oats ...	1 "	
	Flour ...	60 "	
72 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Dried Fruit ...	72 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	

TOTAL WEIGHT WITH-HELD 3,514 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This work has been continued in connection with the occasional slaughter of animals, when Licensed Slaughtermen are engaged.

The quality of Pork has been generally good in spite of the common difficulty in getting foodstuffs.

Rodent Control.

The duty of enforcing the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act delegated to this Council as amended and extended by numerous Orders and Circulars from the Ministry of Food, has taken up much time, including the disinfestation of dwelling houses, warehouses and stores.

Monthly progress reports have been submitted to the Council and quarterly statements made to the Workable Area Committee, whilst in addition, a substantial measure of success has attended the Council's decision to continue the 2d. per tail scheme. This does not depend for its detail on estimated results of rats destroyed, but is represented in terms of 'actual kills.'

1945	RATS		Estimated Kill	MICE		Rat Tails	No. of Visits	Total No. of Disinfestation
	Major	Minor		Major	Minor			
Jan./Mar.	-	21	175	-	-	1,086		
Apr./June	2	19	194	-	1	1,665		
July/Sept.	2	32	613	-	-	453		
Oct./Dec.	1	26	367	-	3	967		
	5	98	1,349	-	4	4,171	720	107

Swimming Pool at Herstmonceux.

This establishment was periodically visited during the bathing season and the chlorination plant inspected, together with samples of the water from the Pool. No complaint was received of the condition of the Pool, which was under frequent test in consequence of its uninterrupted use by troops and schoolchildren.

Disinfestation of Premises.

The decision of the Council to allow Officers to assist householders to disinfest premises, clothing, etc., owing to bed bugs, fleas and other pests, has resulted in many applications for assistance. It has provided a service of real value to the community.

No Council houses were included in the number visited, and no recurrence of the pest in any premises was reported.

The work is not one which builders or occupiers are desirous of handling, and as it can seldom be successfully applied by the inexpert, the results attained by the staff are eminently satisfactory.

Summary of Sanitary Defects and Notices and/or Improvements Effected

Public Health Nuisances and Inspections

Total Beyond Recording.

Complaints recorded	...	...	...	277
Public Cleansing and Salvage	...	...	...	1,769
Drainage and re-drainage (68)	Cesspools provided (11)			
	Repaired (22)			101
Closet Accommodation—(Privies 11)	(Chemical (36)			
	(W.C.'s 12)			59
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—Registered Premises	629.			
	Inspections			198
	Registered during year			37

Milk Sampling :

Sediment Tests	...	...	...	81
Chemical Samples :	3.0%—3.5%—12			
	3.5%—4.0%—19			122
	Over 4.0%—91			

Solids-not-fat Examinations :

No. below standard—	6			
8.5%—9.9%	—105			122
Over 9.0%	— 11			

Bacteriological Examinations :

Satisfactory 98
Unsatisfactory 22

Methylene Blue 22 B. Coil 12

Slaughterhouses, Shops, Food Stores	...	Inspections	262
Meat Inspections			
Miscellaneous Food Inspections			
Bakehouses and Food Preparing Shops and Premises.			
		Inspections	34

Knackers Yards 16

Water Analyses—Formal Chemical	20.	Satisfactory	4	
		Unsatisfactory	16	
Bacteriological	11.	Satisfactory	4	
		Unsatisfactory	7	

Informal Chemical 66.

Water Sources Examined, Protected and/or corrected,

Investigations re Sources and applications for Mains	145
Visits and Inspections for emergency supplies	... 2,105
Emergency Scheme, Galls. Delivered to Consumers	122,270
Housing Inspections and re-inspections :	

